

West Paige Street, in Tompkinsville, Kentucky, shall be known and designated as the "Tim Lee Carter Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Tim Lee Carter Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 5144.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5144, introduced by our colleague the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. WHITFIELD), designates the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 203 West Paige Street in Tompkinsville, Kentucky, as the Tim Lee Carter Post Office Building. All Members of the Kentucky State delegation have supported this legislation.

Representative Tim Carter was born in Tompkinsville in 1910. He graduated from Western Kentucky University in 1934 and earned a medical degree from the University of Tennessee. He spent 3½ years as a combat medic in World War II, was elected to the Congress and gained national attention as the first Republican Congressman to seek U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam. However, he never wavered in his support for the troops fighting in that theater.

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Though he was known as a defender of President Nixon during the impeachment hearing of 1974, he was also allied with President Johnson's Great Society programs to improve our Nation's poorest districts, to improve schools, to improve water systems, libraries, airports, roads and recreation, and supported the taxes to pay for those programs.

During much of his 16 years in the House, he was the only practicing physician to serve in the House. He said that the passage of a law that provided preventive medical care for poor children was his most important legislative achievement. He was an early advocate of national insurance for catastrophic illness.

When he retired from Congress, Dr. Carter returned to the practice of medicine and his farm on the Cumberland River. The Honorable Dr. Carter died in 1987.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I join in urging passage of H.R. 5144, which was introduced by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. WHITFIELD) on September 7, 2000, which would name a postal facility in Tompkinsville, Kentucky, as the Tim Lee Carter Post Office building.

Tim Lee Carter was born in Tompkinsville, Kentucky, in 1910. He graduated from Western University and earned a medical degree from the University of Tennessee.

He was elected to represent the 5th Congressional District in 1965 and served until 1980. Of course, he gained national attention as the first Republican Congressman to seek the U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam.

In Kentucky, Mr. Carter was known for efforts to improve his district and was actively involved in many various activities, not only in the immediate community where he lived, but throughout the State of Kentucky, and proved himself an effective public servant.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5144.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MARJORY WILLIAMS SCRIVENS POST OFFICE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5068) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 5927 Southwest 70th Street in Miami, Florida, as the "Marjory Williams Scrivens Post Office".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 5068

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. MARJORY WILLIAMS SCRIVENS POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 5927 Southwest 70th Street in Miami, Florida, shall be known and designated as the "Marjory Williams Scrivens Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to

be a reference to the Marjory Williams Scrivens Post Office.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 5068.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, our colleague, the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. MEEK), has introduced this piece of legislation. This legislation designates the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 5927 Southwest 70th Street in Miami, Florida, as the Marjory Williams Scrivens Post Office. All members of the Florida delegation to the House have cosponsored this legislation, as required by the rules of our subcommittee.

Marjory Williams Scrivens started working for the United States Postal Service in 1970, and in 1972 she was one of the first women to deliver mail in the Miami-Dade County area in Florida. Sadly, she succumbed to bone cancer a year ago.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5068, which was introduced by my friend and colleague, the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. MEEK), on July 27, 2000, would name a postal facility in Miami, Florida, as the Marjory Williams Scrivens Post Office building. Ms. Scrivens began her postal career in 1970 as the first woman carrier working from the South Miami branch. She delivered along her Coral Gables route for more than 20 years.

Ms. Scrivens is remembered for helping to take the "man" out of postman and having mail carriers referred to as "letter carriers." So, in addition to carrying the mail, we also owe Ms. Scrivens a debt of gratitude for moving us to another level in our thinking about gender and about the work that people do.

She loved her job and worked long hours serving postal customers on her route. Sadly, Ms. Scrivens passed on November 15, 1999.

In addition to the comments that I have made, and that I know that the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. MEEK)

had hoped to be here, but could not make it, there is a letter from the South Florida Letter Carriers, which I will include for the RECORD.

SOUTH FLORIDA LETTER CARRIERS,
BRANCH 1071, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LETTER CARRIERS,

Miami, FL, July 10, 2000.

Hon. CARRIE MEEK,
Member of Congress,
Miami, FL.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN MEEK: It has come to my attention there is an effort being made to rename the South Miami Post Office at 5927 SW 70th Street in memory of deceased Letter Carrier Marjory Williams Scrivens.

This letter is to advise you NALC Branch 1071 endorses and supports this effort.

Marjory was a personal friend who served for more than two decades as a letter carrier in South Florida.

The Miami News reported on September 8, 1972 that she was the only female carrier working out of the South Miami Office and one of only four female carriers in the Country.

Ms. Scrivens' postal employment was instrumental in correcting identification of those who carry the mail from postman or mailman to letter carrier.

Marjory Scrivens loved her job. She worked hard and long to get on with the Postal Service and worked long hours serving postal patrons on her route.

I can think of no greater honor than to have the South Miami Post Office renamed the "Marjory Williams Scrivens Branch".

Sincerely,

WILLIAM E. BURROUGHS, Jr.,
President.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. MEEK) for honoring such a lady letter carrier, and I certainly want to thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) for the opportunity to share this time with him.

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that the House is considering my bill H.R. 5068 to name the Post Office in South Miami, Florida, after the late Marjory Williams Scrivens. I think that this recognition is well deserved and long overdue.

Mrs. Scrivens was one of this nation's first female letter carriers. She was a very popular trail blazer, who during her 22 years of exemplary service to the postal service was very instrumental in correcting the identification of those who carry the mail from postman to mailman to letter carrier.

Her colleagues fondly remember her as one who was very proud of her job. "We would always point to Marjory as a good example of a job well done," said a former supervisor.

Mrs. Scrivens was motivated for public service, she wanted a challenge and kept dropping by the federal building to check on government jobs. "When I saw clerk-carrier listed, I took the test and passed," she said.

She was not afraid of boldly taking on assignments that not many women had done before. It did not bother her that she was a pioneer, and charting unexplored territory. What mattered most to Marjory was providing her friends and neighbors on her postal route with high-quality service and a warm smile.

So today, it is fitting that we honor Marjory Williams Scrivens not only because of who she was, but for all that she did.

I'm pleased that the entire Florida delegation has co-sponsored this bill. It has widespread bi-partisan support for all across our state. This effort has received widespread community support including endorsements from the South Florida Letter Carriers Association, the Mt. Olive Missionary Baptist Church, Miami Times newspaper, and over 1,000 signatures on more than 63 pages.

Mr. Speaker, Marjory Williams Scrivens was not only a trail blazing letter carrier, but a dedicated public servant who served her community and the people of this country well.

I am pleased to support the naming of the U.S. Post Office at 5927 SW 70th Street, in South Miami, Florida, the Marjory William Scrivens Post Office.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5068.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ITALIAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 347) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives in support of "Italian-American Heritage Month" and recognizing the contributions of Italian Americans to the United States.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 347

Whereas Italians, like Amerigo Vespucci and Christopher Columbus, were some of the first explorers to discover the American continents and illustrate the geography;

Whereas Italians and Italian Americans have made great contributions to America's society economically, culturally, and politically;

Whereas Italian Americans have won prestigious prizes, such as the Nobel Prize, the Pritzker Award for architecture, and the Fields Medal for mathematics;

Whereas Italians and Italian Americans invented pianos, violins, calendars, radios, telescopes, compasses, microscopes, thermometers, eye glasses, steam engines, typewriters, and batteries;

Whereas Italian Americans have toiled and labored while helping to build our Nation's infrastructure, including railroads, tunnels, highways, and subways;

Whereas a great many Americans have enjoyed the entertainment provided by Italian Americans, such as Hall of Fame baseball player Joe DiMaggio, singer and songwriter Frank Sinatra, world-renowned composer Henry Mancini, and Oscar-winning actor Robert DeNiro;

Whereas great Italian American political figures, such as Fiorella La Guardia (who was both Mayor of, then Congressman from,

New York City), Anthony Celebrezze (who, in the Kennedy administration, was the first Italian American Cabinet member), and Antonin Scalia (who, in 1982, became the first Italian American Supreme Court Justice), have enriched the political process and brought national pride to our country;

Whereas over 5.4 million Italians immigrated to the United States between 1820 and 1991, which today has resulted in over 26 million Americans of Italian descent in the United States, making them the fifth largest ethnic group; and

Whereas the Massachusetts Legislature has designated the month of October as "Italian-American Heritage Month" in Massachusetts: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives supports the goals and ideas of "Italian-American Heritage Month" and recognizes the significant contributions that Italian Americans have made to the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. CAPUANO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Res. 347.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have the House consider House Resolution 347. It is an important piece of legislation that has been introduced by my colleague, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. CAPUANO).

This resolution expresses the sense of the House of Representatives in support of Italian-American Heritage Month and recognizes the contributions of Italian-Americans to the United States.

Mr. Speaker, over 5.4 million Italians immigrated to the United States between 1820 and 1991. Today, over 26 million Americans are of Italian decent in the United States, the fifth largest ethnic group within the United States.

Some of the very first explorers to discover America were Italians, including Amerigo Vespucci and Christopher Columbus. Since then, Italians and Italian Americans have continued to make lasting contributions to our great country. For example, Italian Americans have won the Nobel Prize, the Pritzker Award for architecture, and the Fields Medal for mathematics. Italians and Italian Americans invented pianos, violins, radios and steam engines.

America has been fortunate to enjoy the music of Frank Sinatra and composer Henry Mancini, the baseball